

OBUKHOV, N.A.; SHUMARINA, N.I.

Ventilation of opening and picking units in factories making absorbent cotton. Tekst.prom. 19 no.4:64-65 Ap '59.  
(MIRA 12:6)

(Textile factories--Heating and ventilation)  
(Cotton machinery--Cleaning)  
(Dust collectors)

OBUKHOV, N.A., dotsent

Actinomycosis in cattle and its treatment. Veterinariia 40  
no.4:29-32 Ap '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Omskiy veterinarnyy institut.

KOYFMAN, D.I., gornyy inzhener; OBUKHOV, N.N., gornyy inzhener.

Industrial testing of standardized cutting parts in coal cutters.  
Ugol' 30 no.11:26-28 N '55. (MLRA 9:2)

L.Vsesoyuznyy ugol'nyy institut.  
(Coal mining machinery)

L 47079-66 EWT(1)/EWP(f)/T-2 WW  
ACC NR: AP6029043

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/014/0059/0060

INVENTOR: Klimov, L. Ya.; Obukhov, N. Ya.; Vlasov, P. K.; Yakovleva, O. A.;  
Marchenko, V. G.; Timofeyev, V. F.

ORG: none

TITLE: Device for sealing <sup>7</sup>gas compressor shaft. Class 27, No. 183876

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 14, 1966, 59-60

TOPIC TAGS: gas compressor, cooling compressor, compressor shaft, compressor shaft  
sealing, gas compressor shaft, *sealing device*

ABSTRACT: A device for sealing a gas compressor shaft contains soft stuffing boxes with chambers for supplying oil and an oil pump for maintaining a given pressure in the stuffing box chambers. In order to ensure the sealing of an idle compressor, an independent oil system in a form of a compressed air source (tank) connected through pressure reducer to the oil supply is connected to the stuffing box chambers. (see Fig. 1). In a variation of this device, the seal lubricant supply line has a pres-

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.57.941- -762.64

L 47079-66

ACC NR: AP6029043

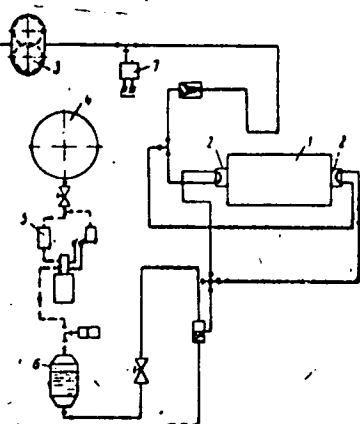


Fig. 1. Sealing device

- 1 - Compressor; 2 - soft stuffing box;
- 3 - oil pump; 4 - pressure source;
- 5 - pressure reducer 6 - oil tank;
- 7 - pressure transducer.

sure transducer which actuates the air supply from the tank to the oil container when the oil pressure in the sealing chamber drops. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [AV]

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: 16Apr65/

Card 2/2 mt

OBUKHOV, N.N.; SVETLICHNYY, D.M.; TIKHOMIROV, R.Ye.

Potash mining machine for sinking 14 mm ore chute winzes with a front apperture. Nauch. trudy Perm NIUI no.3:128-132 '63.  
(MIRA 17:3)

OSIPOV, Yu.A.; OBUKHOV, N.N.; KUTSYN, N.I.; KOLEVATOV, P.A.

PermNIUI-10 equipment for injecting water into a seam. Nauch.  
trudy PermNIUI no.6:191-202 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

OSIPOV, Yu.A.; OBUKHOV, N.N.; KUTSYN, N.I.; KOLEVATOV, P.A.

Introducing the PERMUI-10 equipment set for injecting water  
into a seam. *Bul.tekh.ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i*  
*tekh.inform.17 no.10:16-18 .) '64.* (MIRA 18:4)



GEL'BSHTEYN, M.I.; OBUKHOV, N.V.

Autoradiographic study of the absorption of radioactive iodine by thyroid gland tumors. Med. rad. 8 no.9:34-40 3'63.

(MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz patologoanatomicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - kand. med. nauk Z.V. Gol'bert) i radiologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - kand. med. nauk M.A. Volkova) Gosudarstvennogo onkologicheskogo instituta imeni P.A. Gertsena.

AGRANAT, V.Z.; OBUKHOV, N.V.

Significance of the profile scanning method in the diagnosis of  
malignant tumors of the thyroid gland. Med. rad. 10 no.3:7-11  
Mr '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Radiologicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. - kand.med.nauk M.A.Volkova)  
Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo onkologicheskogo instituta imeni Gartsena,  
Moskva.

OBUKHOV, N.V.

Role of scanning in the diagnosis of malignant neoplasms of the thyroid gland. Med. rad. 10 no.6:3-11 Je '65.

(MIRA 18:6)  
1. Radiologicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. - M.A. Volkova) Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo onkologicheskogo instituta imeni Gertsena, Moskva.

CHUKHOV, O.K.

Controlling the behavior of contacts in the gas-oil pool in the  
Maotic horizon 4 of the Anastasiyevskoye-Troitskoye field. Trudy  
KF VNII no.3:213-220 '60. (MIRA 13:11)  
(Kuban Lowland--Petroleum geology)

MALYSHEK, V.T.; OBUKHOV, O.K.

Cementation media and changes in the porosity and permeability of  
producing horizons in the Kuban oil fields. Geol. nefti i gaza 4  
no.10:31-35 O '60.  
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Krasnodarskiy filial nefte-gasovyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy  
institut.  
(Kuban--Oil sands--Permeability)

OBUKHOV, O.K.

Construction of structural profiles for purposes of developing  
oil fields. Trudy KF VNII no.7:20-27 '61. (MIRA 14:12)  
(Akhtyrskoye-Bugundyr region—Oil reservoir engineering)

BEDCHER, A.Z.; OBUKHOV, O.K.

Study of water-oil contacts in Akhtyrskoye-Bugundyr type pools.  
Trudy KF VNII no.7:28-39 '61. (MIRA 14:12)  
(Akhtyrskoye-Bugundyr region--Oil reservoir engineering)

OBUKHOV, O.K.; AMELIN, I.D.

Processing material on the reservoir properties of producing  
horizons. Trudy KF VNII no.7:40-46 '61. (MIRA 14:12)  
(Akhtyrskoye-Bugundyr region—Oil reservoir engineering)



AMELIN, I.D.; OBUKHOV, O.K.

Defining exploitation areas in working out systems of developing  
oil pools. Trudy KF VNII no.7:47-50 '61. (MIRA 14:12)  
(Akhtyrskoye-Bugundyr region--Oil fields--Production methods)

BEDCHER, A.Z.; OBUKHOV, O.K.; AMELIN, I.D.

Investigating the nonuniformity of the 4th Maotic horizon of the  
Anastasiyevka-Troitskoye field in relation to its development. Trudy  
KF VNII no.11:208-225 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

OBUKHOV, O.K.

Certain features of the nonuniformity of a stratum determining the method for its study. Nauch.-tekhn. sbor. po dob. nefti no.24:17-25  
'64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Krasnodarskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo neftegazovogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta.

OBUKHOV, O.V.

Method for determining the conformance factor for baylike pools  
in the displacement of oil by a working agent. Geol. nefti i  
gaza 9 no.4:29-34 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Krasnodarskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo neftegazovogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta.

OSHENOV, P. T.

Prof., Chair. General Hygiene, Polotov Med. Inst., -cl242-. "Sanatorium in the  
Sanitary Evaluation of Water, Hig. i San., No. 3, 1948; "Outbreaks of Typhoid  
Fever Cases Caused by Linking the Industrial Water System and Domestic Water  
System," *ibid.*, No. 9, 1948; "Nutrition Characteristics of Equidistant Arsenic,"  
*ibid.*, No. 10, 1948.

ORUKOV, P. F.

"Phosphorus in Sanitation Appraisal of Water," No. 5, 1945. Docent, Chair of  
Gen. Hygiene, Molotov Med. Inst., -1945-.



OBUKHOV, P.F.

Modification of the physical properties of zwieback under the influence of low temperature. Gig. i san., no.8:50 Ag '54. (MLRA 7:9)

1. Is kafedry gigiyeny pitaniya Molotovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(BREAD)



OBUKHOV, P.F.

Control of the aniline content of water in public reservoirs. P. F. Obukhov (Med. Inst., Molotov). *Gigiena i Sanit.* 1964, No. 1, 26-28. The olfactory threshold for aniline in H<sub>2</sub>O is 60 mg./l. at 60° or 100 at 5°. These figures cannot serve as sanitary criteria, however. At 5 mg./l. or higher, the reservoir waters acquire a definite yellow tint. At 1-60 mg./l. concn. aniline does not appear to affect aq. microflora and is gradually destroyed, mainly by biochemical processes. Some disturbances of O turnover are observed in reservoirs under conditions of restricted aeration (winter) when the aniline content rises above 1-5 mg./l. Usual purification and chlorination reduce the aniline concn. by some 80% in the range of 1-5 mg./l. Aniline causes an increased absorption of Cl during the chlorination treatment; such waters usually have a characteristic odor. G. M. Kosolapoff

OBUKHOV, P.F.

AID P - 2474

Subject : USSR/Medicine

Card 1/1 Pub. 37 - 3/19

Author : Obukhov, P. F., Dotsent

Title : Experimental investigations of the problem of the  
standardization of chlorobenzene in public reservoirs

Periodical : Gig. i san., 7, 7-10, J1 1955

Abstract : A study of the effect of chlorobenzene on the organism  
of warm-blooded animals, as well as on the physical  
and chemical properties of water and the biochemical  
processes of its self-purification. The methods of  
Prof. S. N. Cherkinskiy, adopted by the Scientific  
Research Sanitation Institute im. Erisman, were used  
for these investigations. The toxicity of chloroben-  
zene is demonstrated and the maximum concentration  
(permissible) in public reservoirs established. Tables.

Institution: Chair of General Hygiene, Molotov Medical Institute

Submitted : Apr. 21, 1954

OBUKHOV, P.F.; KATYUKHIN, N.Ya.

Activity of the Amur Province Society of Hygienists, Sanitation  
Specialists, Epidemiologists, Microbiologists, and Specialists in  
Infectious Diseases. Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 4 no.7:45-46 Je '60.

(MIRA 13:9)

(AMUR PROVINCE—PUBLIC HEALTH)

SHEVCHENKO, N.F., otv. red.; BABAYEVA, Ye.K., red.; BELOUSOV, Ye.K., red.; VINNIK, S.A., prof., red.; GERSHEVICH, S.A., red.; IOSSET, G.Ya., prof., red.; KATYUKHIN, N.Ya., red.; KISELEVA, A.S., red.; MENSCHIKOVA, L.I., red.; NADGERIYEV, M.K., dots., red.; OBUKHOV, P.F., red.; RUTENBURG, D.M., red.; FAYN, M.A., dots., red.; OVECHKINA, L.S., red.

[Public health in Amur Province; collection of articles]  
Zdravookhranenie Amurskoi oblasti; sbornik statei. Blagoveshchensk, Amurskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 236 p.  
(MIRA 17:7)

1. Amur (Province) Otdel zdravookhraneniya. 2. Zaveduyushchiy Gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniko Blagoveshchenskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Amurskaya oblast' (for Iosset). 3. Blagoveshchenskiy meditsinskiy institut, Amurskaya oblast' (for Obukhov). 4. Zaveduyushchiy Klinikoy obshchey khirurgii Blagoveshchenskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Amurskaya oblast' (for Nadgeriyev). 5. Zaveduyushchiy Kafedroy otorinolaringologii Blagoveshchenskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Amurskaya oblast' (for Vinnik). 6. Zaveduyushchiy Kafedroy sudebnoy meditsiny Blagoveshchenskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Amurskaya oblast' (for Fayn).

OBUKHOV, P.F.; KUZNETSOVA, O.I.

Amount of vitamin C in some vegetables and other plant objects  
of Amur Province. Vop.pit. 21 no.3:86-87 My-Je '62.

(MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey gigiyeny (zav. - dotsent P.F.Obukhov)  
Blagoveshchenskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(AMUR PROVINCE—PLANTS—CHEMICAL ANALYSIS)

(ASCORBIC ACID)

L 07267-67 EWT(1)/EWT(m) WJ/JR/GD  
 ACC NR: AT6025307 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/001/0065/0071  
 AUTHOR: Mitenkov, F. M.; Obukhov, P. I.; Danilovskiy, V. S. 26  
 ORG: none B+1  
 TITLE: Influence of the <sup>19</sup>coolant flow on the transient processes occurring in a nuclear power installation  
 SOURCE: Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut. Upravleniye yadernymi energeticheskimi ustanovkami (Control of nuclear power plants), no. 1. Moscow, Atomizdat, 1966, 65-71  
 TOPIC TAGS: nuclear reactor coolant, reactor transient, water cooled nuclear reactor, nuclear reactor control  
 ABSTRACT: The authors report an investigation of the influence of coolant flow on the transient processes occurring in a two-loop nuclear steam generator with a water-water non-boiling reactor, for the purpose of determining qualitative relations between the corresponding system parameters and the amount of flow of the liquid (other conditions being equal). The response of the system to the following nonstationary conditions was determined: 1. External cooling of the reactor while maintaining nominal circulation of the coolant in the first loop. 2. Operation of the emergency protection with simultaneous variation of the circulation of the coolant to 1/3 nominal. 3. Jump in reactivity during the self-regulation mode. 4. Jumpwise increasing coolant circulation from 1/3 to nominal. Plots of the measured quantities, obtained by solving the

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L 07267-67

ACC NR: AT6025307

system of equations under these conditions, using the EMU-10 analog computer, are presented. The plots show the nominal heating against nominal coolant flow, the power, average coolant temperature, reactor-outlet temperature, and reactivity against time for different rates of flow, the maximum deviation of the coolant temperature from nominal against the nominal flow, the power variation during self regulation at different rates of flow, and the maximum deviation of power against coolant flow. A diagram of the system and the differential equations solved with a computer are given in a companion paper in the same source (p. 82, Acc. Nr. AT6025309). The results show that an increase in the regular flow increases the speed of reactor shutdown cooling, reduces the deviation of the temperature from nominal, reduces the transient times, and reduces the maximum power deviation. It follows from the results that the main parameters of a nuclear power system with water-water non-boiling reactor (deviations of the power and temperature under nonstationary conditions) and the required efficiency of the control units under emergency conditions depend significantly on the nominal flow of coolant in the reactor. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 18/ SUBM DATE: 27Dec65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 *pla*

L 07269-67 EWT(m) GD  
ACC NR: AT6025309 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/001/0082/0091  
AUTHOR: Mitenkov, F. M.; Obukhov, P. I.; Danilovskiy, V. S. 35  
ORG: none BT/  
TITLE: Influence of the temperature coefficient of reactivity on the character of the transient and emergency modes in a nuclear power station 19  
SOURCE: Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut. Upravleniye yadernymi energeticheskimi ustanovkami (Control of nuclear power plants), no. 1. Moscow, Atomizdat, 1966, 82-91  
TOPIC TAGS: nuclear reactor power, reactor transient, nuclear safety, nuclear reactor coolant, temperature dependence, nuclear reactor control, water cooled reactor/ EMU analog computer  
ABSTRACT: This is a companion to another paper in this same source (p. 65, Acc. Nr. AT6025307) dealing with the influence of the coolant flow on the transients in a nuclear power station. The present article presents the main results of an investigation of the dependence of the transients on the negative temperature coefficient for a two-loop system with water-water heterogeneous reactor. The diagram of the system is shown in Fig. 1 together with the control elements. The authors have set up mathematical models of the reactor and of the steam generator, writing out the appropriate differential equations and solving them with the aid of an EMU-10 analog computer. The tests consisted of determining the response of the system to a jump-like increase in

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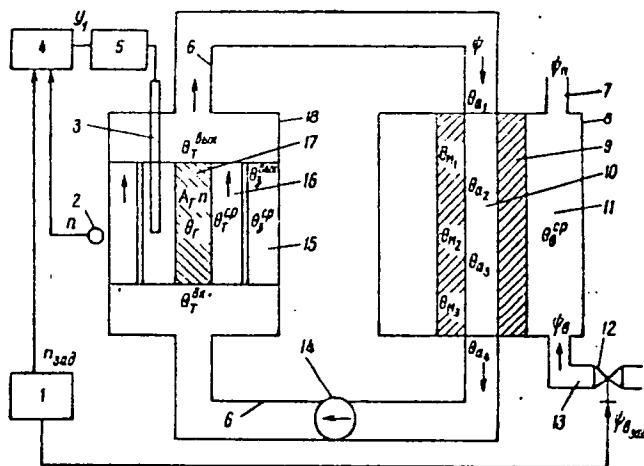
L 07269-67

ACC NR: AT6025309

Fig. 1. Computational model of nuclear power station. 1 - Set point, 2 - power detector, 3 - control devices, 4 - comparison block, 5 - control drive, 6 - pipe, 7 - outlet pipe, 8 - steam generator, 9 - wall, 10 - coolant of loop 1, 11 - coolant of loop 2, 12 - feedwater valve, 13 - feedwater pipe, 14 - circulating pump, 15 - moderator, 16 - coolant, 17 - fuel rod, 18 - reactor.

the coolant flow in the reactor, to operation of the scram rod with subsequent cooling down of the first loop, and operation of the scram rods with simultaneous decrease of the flow in the first loop. In all

these tests, a numerical analysis was made of the influence of the temperature coefficient on the character of variation of the reactor power and on the coolant temperature under the transient and emergency conditions. The transient processes with and without self regulation are compared for different temperature coefficients of re-



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L 07269-67

ACC NR: AT6025309

activity. The results point to the need for taking into account both the temperature coefficient and the concrete character of the emergency conditions that characterize the specific nuclear power installation. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 8 formulas.

SUB CODE: 18/ SUBM DATE: 27Dec65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001

Card

3/3

СБУХОВ, Р. Н.

СБУХОВ, Р. Н. -- "Investigation of the Process of Power Cutting of Steels." Min Higher Education USSR. Tomsk Order of Labor Red Banner Polytechnic Inst imeni S. M. Kirov. Chair of "Machine Tools and Metal Cutting." Tomsk, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences)

SC: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 1, 1956

*L. BUKHOV P.N.*  
OBUKHOV, P.N.

Deformation of chips during power cutting of metals. Izv.TPI  
85:132-148 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Predstavleno prof. doktorom tekhn.nauk A.M. Rozenbergom.  
(Metal cutting)

ОБУКНОВ, С.А., aspirant

Analytical accounting method for evaluating the effect of the qualitative indices of the operations on the labor productivity of the railroad transportation workers. Trudy MIIT no.136:58-84 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

(Railroads--Labor productivity)

OBUKHOV, S.A., aspirant

Effect of the quality indices of operation on the costs of freight  
transportation in connection with various types of traction. Trudy  
MIIT no.142:28-65 '61. (MIRA 15:1)  
(Railroads--Cost of operation)

OBUKHOV, S.A., inzh.

Economic efficiency of automatic voltage regulation. Vest.  
TSNII MPS 24 no.1:59-60 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Ural'skiy elektromekhanicheskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta, Sverdlovsk.

SHEVCHENKO, G.I., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; OBUKHOV, S.G., inzh.

Raising the limiting frequency and reliability of ionic  
frequency changers with the use of saturated chokes. Trudy MEI  
no.27:300-312 '58. (MIRA 13:4)  
(Frequency changers)



OBUKHOV, S.G., inzh.

Regulators of effective voltage with increased accuracy. Trudy MEI  
55:103-112 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

OBUKHOV, S.G., inzh.; PANTELEYMONOVA, L.V., inzh.

Precision-type a.c. voltage stabilizer. Trudy MEI 55:113-120  
'65. (MIRA 18:10)

OBUKHOV, S.G., inzh.; KAREPIN, V.Ye., inzh.

Thermostat with increased accuracy using a transistor heat regulator.  
Trudy MEI 55:121-128 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

L 00845-67

ACC NR: AR6011100

SOURCE CODE: UR/0272/65/000/011/0123/0123

AUTHORS: Obukhov, S. G.; Karepin, V. Ye.

TITLE: A thermostat of increased precision with a semiconductor thermoregulator

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metrologiya i izmeritel'naya tekhnika, Abs. 11.32.1090

REF SOURCE: Tr. Mosk. energ. in-ta, vyp. 55, 1965, 121-128

TOPIC TAGS: thermostat, automatic temperature control, resistance bridge, filter, copper, electric wire

ABSTRACT: Accurate maintenance of temperature in physical experiments and in measurement techniques requires thermostats with a volume on the order of 1000 cm<sup>3</sup> that ensures a regulation accuracy of  $\pm 0.01$  deg when the range of temperature variation inside the thermostat is 40--70C and the external temperature variation is 18--25C. In addition, the thermostat must be simple, convenient, compact, economical, and operate for a long period without adjustment. A single-stage thermostat developed taking these requirements into account is described. It uses a special generator for powering the bridge permitting selection of a supply frequency for the bridge, which frees the circuit of inductions and pulsations and reduces the dimensions of the filters and isolating capacitors. The sensing element of the thermostat is a copper wire resistance, which ensures the required sensitivity

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UDC: 389.536.581

L 00845-67

ACC NR: AR6011100

of the bridge circuit and higher stability than thermistors. The sensing element permits averaging of temperature. The unbalance voltage at the output of the bridge varies in amplitude and phase according to the change in temperature within the thermostat. After amplification and demodulation, the dc voltage at the output of the demodulator varies in magnitude and sign and enters the final control element--a diode rectifier, which controls the power of the heater in the collector circuit. A heat calculation of the thermostat is given. Tests showed that after the temperature inside the thermostat was established the fluctuations in the output voltage of the bridge over several hours did not exceed  $5-7 \mu V (\sim 4 \cdot 10^{-3} C)$ . 4 illustrations. Bibliography of 9 citations. M. Mekler [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 13, 09

Card 2/2

pb

KARPOV, Vsevolod Ivanovich; CEUKHOV, S.G., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye.,  
tekhn. red.

[Transistor voltage regulators] Poluprovodnikovye stabilizatory napriazhenia. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 111 p.  
(Biblioteka po avtomatike, no.89) (MIRA 17:4)

KAGANOV, I.L.; OBUKHOV, S.G.

Analytic determination of nonlinear distortions in semiconductor power amplifiers. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; radiotekh. i elektron, no.1:255-263 ' 58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Kafedra promyshlennoy elektroniki Moskovskogo energeticheskogo instituta.  
(Transistor amplifiers)

OBUKHOV, S.G.

Power coefficient of pulse-type regulating devices. Elektri-  
chestvo no.11:36-38 N '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut.



L 16642-65 EWT(a)/FSS-2/EWA(h) Pa-4/Pn-4 ESD(c)/ESD(dp)/AEDC(a)/SSD/  
 ACCESSION NR: AP5000079 AFWL/AFETR/APGC(a) JKT/JT S/0317/64/000/010/0012/0014

AUTHOR: Obukhov, V. (Major)

TITLE: A test of combat preparedness

SOURCE: Tekhnika i vooruzheniye, no. 10, 1964, 12-14

TOPIC TAGS: military materiel, military facility, military operation, military training, rocket antenna, rocket firing, rocket launcher, antiaircraft battery, antiaircraft defense, antiaircraft rocket control

ABSTRACT: Army General P. F. Batitskiy visited a rocket launching post of the Moscow PVO (antiaircraft defense) district. Here a decision had been made previously to expedite the process of dismounting the materiel, transporting it, and reassembling it at a new launching position. Following the general's advice, an intensive training period was initiated. The expediting of the dismounting was administered by officers Marty\*nov and Krakhin. Aside from performing their usual duties, tractor operators were put to rolling up cables, tending to couplings, finding the shortest routes, dismounting and loading the equipment. An excellent antenna "catcher" was developed by officers Chumakov, Marty\*nov, and others during this work. A new technique of cable handling facilitated the job and released the specialists for more demanding operations. Officer Teplyakov, Sergeant Zezyukov,  
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L 16642-65  
ACCESSION NR: AP5000079

and others developed time-saving methods for lowering and raising reflectors. On the night the alarm was sounded all equipment was dismantled, loaded, transported, and reassembled at the proper location in record time. Every target was hit by the first rocket aimed at it. There was no damage to materiel or armament. Orig. art. has: 1 photograph.

ASSOCIATION: none

ENCL: 00

SUBMITTED: 00

OTHER: 000

SUB CODE: MS, WA

NO REF SOV: 000

Card 2/2

OBUKHOV, V.

Our sportsmen in Austria. Kryl. rod. 15 no.12:19 D '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

PATSIORA, M.D., OBUKHOV, V.A.

Measurement of portal pressure and its significance in the diagnosis  
and choice of treatment of portal hypertension [with summary in English]  
Khirurgiia no.8:14-20 Ag '58 (MIRA 11:9)

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i verelivaniya  
krovi (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Bagdasarov).  
(HYPERTENSION, PORTAL, diag.  
determ. of portal pressure, value in diag. & choice  
of treatment (Rus))

LAGUNOVA, I. G.; OBUKHOV, V. A.; KHURAMOVICH, I. N.

The problem of a rational method of splenoportography combined with splenomanometry.

Program for Medical Society of J. E. Purkyne, Czech.  
Radiology Congress, Karlovy Vary, Czech. 10-15 June '63

ENDER, L.A., kand.med.nauk.; OBUKHOV, V.A.

Errors and complications in splenopography. Khirurgiya  
no.3:87-93 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Iz Pervoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki, rentgeno-radiologicheskogo otdela (zav.-prof. V.I.Petrov) Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo instituta imeni Vladimirovskogo i kafedry khirurgicheskikh bolezney (zav.-prof. N.I.Makhov) Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta.

(SPLEEN—RADIOGRAPHY) (PORTAL VEIN—RADIOGRAPHY)

LAGUNOVA, I.G.; OBUKHOV, V.A.; KHURAMOVICH, N.I. (Moskva)


On the problem of a rational method of splenopertography  
combined with splenotonometry. Cesk. radiol. 19 no.4/5:  
351-355 Ag '65.

SOV/49-59-10-14/19

AUTHOR: Obukhov, V. A.

TITLE: An Improvement of the Seismoscope UZS-2(31)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya  
1959, Nr 10, pp 1513-1516 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The seismoscope UZS-2, a description of which is given in Ref 9, showed defects such as: a - limited range of frequencies of its piezo-gauge, b - not high enough amplification factor, c - small amplitude of the output signal. Its improved frequency characteristics after a correction was done are illustrated in Fig 1, which shows the new frequencies 2 and 3 in relation to the old ones 1. The improved circuits of the output amplifier, generator and high frequency generator are given in Figs 2 and 3 respectively. Fig 5 illustrates the wave 6 recorded by the UZS-2 from two different analysograms a and B. There are 5 figures and 14 Soviet references. 

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR Institut fiziki Zemli  
(Academy of Sciences USSR Institute of Physics of the Earth)

SUBMITTED: October 3, 1958  
Card 1/1



SOV/49-59-11-11/28

AUTHOR: Obukhov, V.A.  
TITLE: The Laboratory High-Sensitivity Seismoscope Type LS-1  
PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya, 1959, Nr 11, pp 1625-1635 (USSR)  
ABSTRACT: The general principle of the seismoscope is given in Fig 1, where three possible versions of design, a, b, and B are shown (1 - generator of scale markings, 2 - driving generator, 3 - output generator, 4 and 5 - frequency dividers). Fig 2 shows a principle of the design of the seismoscope LS-1, where: 1 - driving generator, 2 - time-base delay, 3 - generator of artificial readings, 4 - time-base generator, 5 - cathode ray tube, 6 - frequency divider, 7 - generator of scale markings, 8 - amplifier, 9 - delay of radiation, 10 - generator of output pulses. The circuit of the seismoscope is illustrated in Fig 3. The characteristic frequencies and amplitude of the seismoscope are shown in Fig 5. The results obtained by LS-1 (b), as compared with a standard seismoscope UZS-2M (a), are illustrated in Figs 6 and 7, where ✓

Card  
1/2

SOV/49-59-11-11/28

The Laboratory High-Sensitivity Seismoscope Type LS-1

the seismogram of ~~a~~ direct (P) and diffracted (D) waves are reproduced. The amplification factor of the seismoscope is equal to  $2.8 \times 10^6$  in the frequency range 4 to 310 kc/s and the output amplitude is 1200 V. Single scale readings were obtained every 2  $\mu$ sec and the multiple readings every 10 to 50  $\mu$ sec. This seismoscope can be applied for investigation of dynamic characteristics of samples with low-energy waves. There are 7 figures and 19 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fiziki Zemli  
(Academy of Sciences USSR, Institute of Physics of Earth)

SUBMITTED: February 21, 1959

Card 2/2

OEUKHOV, V.A.

Automatic analyzer of ultrasonic vibration spectra recorded in seismic model studies. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.10:1510-1521 (MIRA 14:9)  
0 '61.

1. AN SSSR, Institut fiziki Zemli.  
(Ultrasonic waves) (Seismological research)

OBUKHOV, V.A.

The LS-2 (18) small-size laboratory seismoscope. Trudy Inst.  
fiz. Zem. no.30:88-96 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

L 63030-65 ENT(1)/EWA(h) Feb CW

ACCESSION NR: AP5016686

UR/0387/65/000/001/0020/0030  
534.141:534-8:534-16

AUTHORS: Parkhomenko, I. S.; Obukhov, V. A.

TITLE: Elastic impulses arising during shattering of rocks under dynamic loading

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika zemli, no. 1, 1965, 20-30

TOPIC TAGS: elastic waves, dynamic load, piezotransducer, rock/ SI 1 synchroscope

ABSTRACT: Observations were made of elastic impulses in elastic rocks, arising during breaking of the rock by explosion or blow. Piezoelectric converters were used as detectors and were set close to the site of explosion or shock. The signal from these detectors was sent through a preliminary amplifier to an SI-1 synchroscope and was then recorded by means of a slave sweep. Experiments were made on old terrace sands, stream sand, sandy loam, sandy loam with calcareous cement, and Quaternary clay and soil. Results show that pulses form during disruption of the continuity of elastic rocks by the explosions or blows. The pulses, recorded near the source of vibration, are superimposed on fundamental waves that are associated with both elastic and residual deformation. Both single and prolonged complex oscillations are observed, consisting of a series of damped sinusoidal waves of different lengths. Wave records show them to appear after the fundamental waves

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L 63030-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016686

and to last generally for 600-6000 microseconds, though some may last as long as 9000 microseconds. The dominant frequency is generally in the range from 2.5 to 20 kilocycles, which is 10-40 times the frequency of most fundamental waves, perhaps 100 times the frequency of some. Amplitudes are but 0.005 to 0.05 of the amplitudes of the fundamental waves. These data indicate the necessity of making special investigation of microseismic phenomena in a zone rather near the source of the waves. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki Zemli, AN SSSR (Institute of Terrestrial Physics, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 03Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 024

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4009058

S/2619/63/000/030/0088/0096

AUTHOR: Obukhov, V. A.

TITLE: The small laboratory seismoscope LS-2 (18)

SOURCE: AN SSSR, Institut fiziki Zemli. Trudy\*, no. 30, 1963. Seysmicheskoye modelirovaniye, 88-96

TOPIC TAGS: geophysics, seismoscope, seismic modeling, elasticity constant, seismoscope design

ABSTRACT: The author describes a small seismoscope, simple and reliable in operation, with technical characteristics close to those of the LS-1 (said to be superior to all other instruments of that type, although of rather large dimensions - 675X580X580 mm), designed not only for seismic modeling and speed determination in rock samples, but also for the study of elasticity constants and the physics of the propagation of elastic vibrations in real geological media. Fig. 1 in the Enclosure shows a block diagram of the LS-2 (18) seismoscope, the fundamental units of which are the following: 1) driving generator, synchronizing the operation of all elements of the circuit; 2) sweep delay, providing for a time delay in the sweep of the instrument; 3) sweep generator for horizontal sweep of a cathode-ray tube; 4) frequency dividers, permitting adjustment of the pulse frequency.

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ACCESSION NR: AT4009058

quency to the piezoradiator and also of the sweep frequency; 5) scale-marker generator, producing time markers for time scale plotting; 6) artificial radiation marker unit to facilitate the study of wave processes remote in time from the moment of radiation; 7) radiation delay for aligning the moment of radiation with the multiple scale mark; 8) output-pulse generator, designed to excite the radiating elements; 9) broad-band amplifier to provide the required signal gain; 10) indicator unit (cathode-ray tube with electrostatic deflection, type 18L047B) for the photographing and visual observation of the wave processes under consideration. The entire electrical circuit of the instrument is described in great detail and the function and method of operation of each of the ten basic assemblies are discussed. The basic technical characteristics of the LS-2 (18) seismoscope are the following: 1) The output-pulse generator provides electrical pulses with an amplitude (peak-to-peak) of 1.6 kv and a time duration of 4-40 microsec; 2) The amplifier is designed for a band of 1 to 500 kc; gain is  $1.5 \cdot 10^6$ ; frequency distortions for extreme frequencies are not in excess of 3 db; 3) The basic time scale of the instrument is 2 microsec; there is also a variable time scale of 10-50 microsec; 4) Accuracy in the generation of the fundamental frequency of the time scale markers is  $\pm 0.5\%$ ; 5) The instrument uses a delay sweep system with a speed range of 4, 10, 30 and 50 microseconds; 6) Maximum sweep delay with respect to the moment of radiation is 100 microsec; 7) The train rate of electrical pulses to the piezoradiator may be adjusted step-wise to equal 50, 25 and 12.5 kc;

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ACCESSION NR: AT4009058

8) Number of balloons is 19; 9) The instrument operates on industrial power (a-c 110, 127, 220 volts & 50 cps); 10) Power consumption is 150 watts; 11) Dimensions are 540X270X430 mm; 12) Weight is 37 kg. Original article has: 1 table and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki zemli AN SSSR (Institute of Geophysics)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 24Feb64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: AS, SD

NO REF SOV: 013

OTHER: 004

Card 3/13

OBUKHOV, V.I. [Abukhau, V.I.]

Differential indicators in the system of a quasi-balanced bridge.  
Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser. Fiz.-tekh. nav. no.2:120-122 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

SOV/139-58-4-10/30

AUTHOR: Obukhov, V.I.

TITLE: Electric Strength of Some Liquid Dielectrics with  
Suspensions of Solid Powder Dielectrics (Elektricheskaya  
prochnost' nekotorykh zhidkikh dielektrikov so  
vveshennymi v nikh poroshkami tverdykh dielektrikov)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy, Fizika,  
1958, Nr 4, pp 70 - 72 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A paper read at the Inter-university Conference on  
Dielectrics and Semi-conductors, Tomsk, February, 1958.  
The electric strength was measured, during the  
breakdown in a uniform field of impulses of  $10^{-5}$  sec  
duration, of two-phase systems, namely, transformer oil, castor  
oil, glycerin, distilled water, all containing suspensions  
of non-dissolved powders of solid dielectrics. In the  
experiments, the solid dielectrics were crushed and passed  
through a sieve with holes of 0.015 mm and the powder  
which passed through the sieve was introduced into  
the liquid. The prepared specimen was then poured between  
plane and spherical electrodes, the surfaces of which  
were carefully polished. In Figure 1, the dependence is  
graphed of the electric strength of the two-phase system

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SOV/139-58-4-10/30

Electric Strength of Some Liquid Dielectrics with Suspensions of  
Solid Powder Dielectrics

on the percentual content of suspensions for 1 mm thick specimens. In Figure 2, the breakdown voltage is graphed as a function of the thickness of the specimen for a 10% powder content of the admixture. In Figure 3, the dependence is graphed of the electric strength of transformer oil containing admixtures of alkali-haloid salts on the percentage of the powder content in the mixture for 0.2 mm thick specimens. Figure 4 gives the dependence of the breakdown voltage of distilled water with an admixture of glass, the gap length showing also the influence of air inclusions. It was found that introduction of admixtures from 0 to 10% has little influence on the magnitude of the electric strength of the liquid. On increasing the quantity of admixtures to over 30%, the electric strength of the system increases rapidly. The presence of air inclusions reduces the electric strength of two-phase systems.

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SOV/139-58-4-10/30  
Electric Strength of Some Liquid Dielectrics with Suspensions of  
Solid Powder Dielectrics

There are 4 figures and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Tomskiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni S.M. Kirova  
(Tomsk Polytechnical Institute imeni S.M. Kirov)

SUBMITTED: February 25, 1958

Card 3/3

OBUKHOV, V. I. (TPI)

"The introduction of 0 - 10% solid powdery dielectrics into transformer oil, castor oil, glycerin, and distilled water influences to a very small extent the amount of the resistivity to electric pulses. The strength of the systems is to a great extent increased in the case of a content of admixtures of 30%

Report presented at a Conference on Solid Dielectrics and Semiconductors,  
Tomsk Polytechnical Inst., 3-8 Feb. 58.  
(Elektrichestvo, '58, No. 7, 83-86)

S/143/60/000/007/001/010  
A189/A029

AUTHOR: Obukhov, V.I., Engineer

TITLE: Some Regularities of the Final Spark-Over Stage of Solid Dielectrics \

PERIODICAL: Energetika, 1960, Vol 3, Nr 7, pp 45-50

TEXT: The author investigates the final spark-over stage of solid dielectrics with the use of a pulse-feed oscillograph built by the Tomskiy politekhnicheskii institut (Tomsk Polytechnical Institute). The basic test circuit is given (Figure 1). The results indicate that the voltage drop across the spark-over of some solid dielectrics is considerably higher than a corresponding drop across a common arc. Moreover, there are saturation currents of the order of tens of amperes, flowing during  $10^{-9}$  sec. for given spark-over voltages. There are 8 oscillograms, 3 graphs, 1 circuit diagram, 1 table, and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Tomskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni politekhnicheskii

Card 1/2

S/143/60/000/007/001/010  
A189/A029

Some Regularities of the Final Spark-Over Stage of Solid Dielectrics

institut imeni S.M. Kirova (Toms Order of the Red Banner of  
Labor Polytechnical Institute imeni S.M. Kirov); Kafedra  
Tekhniki Vysokikh Napryazheniy (Department of High-Voltage  
Techniques)

SUBMITTED: January 1, 1960

✓

Card 2/2



TREYER, V.M.; OBUKHOV, V.I. [Abukhan, V.I.]

Some features of the modern theory of automation serving as a  
bond between the different realms of knowledge. Vestsi AN BSSR.  
Ser. Fiz.-tekh. nav. no. 4:5-10 '60. (MIRA 14:1)  
(Automation)

OBUKHOV, V.I.; MEDVEDEVA, N.M.

Selecting the structure of a quasi-balanced bridge circuit  
in a control system for chemical processes. Vestsi AN BSSR.  
Ser. fiz.-tekh. nav. no.3:138-140 '61. (MIRA 14:10)  
(Electrochemistry)

OSUKHOV, V.I., inzh.

Final stage in the breakdown of solid dielectrics. *Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;*  
energ. 4 no.5:21-24 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Tomskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni politekhnicheskiiy  
institut imeni S.M.Kirova. Predstavlena nauchnym seminarom kafedry  
tekhniki vysokikh napryazheniy.  
(Dielectrics)

TREYER, V.N.; OBUKHOV, V.I.

Obtaining information on the course of chemical processes during  
their automation. Dokl. AN BSSR 5 no.12:548-549 D '61.  
(MIRA 15:1)

1. Institut mashinovedeniya i avtomatizatsii AN BSSR.  
(Chemical engineering--Automation)

TREYER, V.N.; OBUKHOV, V.I.; TREYER, V.V.

Multiloop electric circuit as a unit in the system of complex  
automatic control. Dokl. AN BSSR 6 no.7:435-437 J1 '62.  
(MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut mashinovedeniya i avtomatizatsii AN BSSR.  
(Electric circuits) (Automatic control)

44977

S/170/63/006/001/009/015  
B187/B102

247800

AUTHORS: Obukhov, V. I., Lisitsyn, A. I.

TITLE: Spark temperature at the breakdown of solid dielectrics

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 6, no. 1, 1963, 66-72

TEXT: Approximate calculations are given for the temperature in the final stage of the breakdown of NaCl single crystals, in which the electron temperature and the ion temperature have balanced out, as well as for various other characteristic values at the final stage. It is assumed that the broken down substance is in the state of a neutrally charged plasma. The calculation is based on the energy balance for the process of channel formation. The results show that in the state of discharge the temperature first rises. After it has reached its maximum value it decreases again because the energy supply lags behind the rate at which the channel widens. The maximum temperature increases with the average field strength  $E$  and as the inductance of the discharge circuit decreases. This process continues until the rate of radiant heat production equals the rate of energy release in the discharge

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S/170/63/006/001/009/015  
B187/B102

Spark temperature at the ...

channel and limits further increase of temperature.  $T_i = T_e(1 - e^{-At})$ ,  $A = 0.3 \cdot 10^{-7} \frac{m_e}{M} x \psi \sqrt{\frac{3T_e k}{m_e}}$  where  $t$  is the time,  $M = (M_{Na} + M_{Cl})/2$ ,  $x$  is the degree of neutralization of the chlorine ions in %,  $\psi$  is the number of molecules forming, i.e. the effective compensation of  $T_e$  and  $T_i$  takes place at  $T_e = 10000^\circ K$  for  $x = 0.1\%$  after  $10^{-9}$  sec and for  $x = 0.01\%$  after  $10^{-8}$  sec; in the initial phase  $T_e > T_i$ . Towards the end of the first  $10^{-9}$  sec,  $I = 2a$ ,  $U = 63$  Mv and the channel radius  $r = 1\mu$ , the electron velocity in the field direction is  $8 \cdot 10^5$  cm/sec,  $x = 0.01\%$  and  $T = 3000^\circ K$ . The pressure in the channel can be estimated by  $p = \psi N(1+x)kT$ . The functions  $x(t)$ ,  $p(t)$ ,  $T(t)$ , and the characteristic values of the energy balance are tabulated. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Politekhnikheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova, g. Tomsk  
(Polytechnic Institute imeni S.M. Kirov, Tomsk)

SUBMITTED: September 25, 1962  
Card 2/2

MEL'NIKOV, M.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; OBUKHOV, V.I., inzh.

Study of the electrical "explosion" of wires using an oscilloscope.  
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;energ. 6 no.1:99-102 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Tomskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni politekhnicheskii  
institut imeni S.M.Kirova.  
(Electric wire) (Electric measurements)



ORIGIN, N. S. [Korotkiy, N. S. : 1971, p. 100, ...]

... of a ...  
... structure ...  
... Ser. ...

OBUKHOV, V.I., inzh.

Measurement of the energy of a spark discharge in solid dielectrics  
using an oscillograph. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav; energ..6 no.8:28-33  
Ag 63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Tomskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni politechnicheskiiy  
institut imeni S.M.Kirova. Predstavlena seminarom problemnoy  
laboratorii elektroniki i poluprovodnikov.  
(Dielectrics) (Electric discharges)

.. OBUKHOV, V.I.

Method of determining the replacement scheme in conductometric cell.

Dokl. AN BSSR 9 no.1:49-50 Ja '65.

(MTRA 18:10)

OBUKHOV, V.I.

Characteristics of extensive systems. Dokl. AN BSSR 9 no.9:  
596-597 S '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Submitted October 28, 1964.

OBUKHOV, V.I.

Symbols used in the derivation of structural formulae for automatic systems. Dokl. AN BSSR 9 no.7:458-459 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

OBUKHOV, Viktor Ivanovich

[What is bionics] Chto takoe bionika. Minsk, Nauka i  
tekhnika, 1965. 49 p. (MIRA 18:12)

L 44595-66 EWT(1) IJP(c) GG

ACC NR: AR6010503

SOURCE CODE: UR/0196/65/000/010/B006/B007

AUTHOR: Obukhov, V. I.

TITLE: On physical processes in the final stage of breakdown of solid dielectrics

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektrotehnika i energetika, Abs. 10B40

REF SOURCE: Sb. Probay dielektrikov i poluprovodnikov. M.-L., Energiya, 1964, 195-197

TOPIC TAGS: dielectric breakdown, solid dielectric

ABSTRACT: The final stage of breakdown is studied, and data are obtained concerning the energy liberated in the spark channel, the specific electric characteristics of the spark channel, and the expansion of the spark channel. According to oscillograms of the voltage and current obtained in the breakdown of a rock salt single crystal, the energy liberated in the spark channel by the given moment of time (see figure) was calculated as a function of the magnitude of the penetrating voltage and parameters of the discharge circuit. The ohmic resistance of the discharge gap after a few dozen nanosec decreases from hundreds of ohms to a magnitude depending upon the inductivity of the circuit and  $U_{bre}$ . In the table, the change in the radius of the spark channel  $r$ , current  $i$ , current density  $j$ , specific conductivity  $\sigma$ , specific energy  $W'$  are shown in the breakdown of a single crystal 1 cm thick ( $L = 5 \cdot 10^{-7}$  H,  $C = 2400$  pf,  $U_{bre} = 75$  kv,  $R_{shunt} = 150$  ohms). The average rate of expansion of the

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UDC: 621.315.61.015.51

L 44595-66

ACC NR: AR6010503

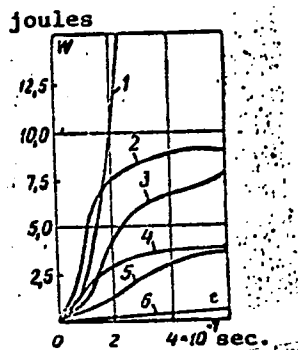


Fig. 1

- 1)  $U_{bre} = 65 \text{ kv}$ ,  $L = 5 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ H}$ ,  $C = 3300 \text{ pf}$
- 2)  $U_{bre} = 100 \text{ kv}$ ,  $L = 5 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ H}$ ,  $C = 2400 \text{ pf}$
- 3)  $U_{bre} = 120 \text{ kv}$ ,  $L = 3 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ H}$ ,  $C = 2400 \text{ pf}$
- 4)  $U_{bre} = 65 \text{ kv}$ ,  $L = 5 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ H}$ ,  $C = 2400 \text{ pf}$
- 5)  $U_{bre} = 130 \text{ kv}$ ,  $L = 9 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ H}$ ,  $C = 2400 \text{ pf}$
- 6)  $U_{bre} = 130 \text{ kv}$ ,  $L = 10^{-4} \text{ H}$ ,  $C = 2400 \text{ pf}$

Table 1

$t \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ sec}$	0.5	1.0	3.0	4.0
$r \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ cm}$	5	6	12	22
$i, \text{ amp}$	4	12	80	90
$j \cdot 10^7 \text{ a/cm}^2$	0.5	1.0	1.7	0.50
$\sigma \cdot 10^2 \text{ ohm}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$	0.7	1.6	0.5	0.16
$W' \cdot 10^4 \text{ joules/cm}^3$	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5

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L 44595-66

ACC NR: AR6010503

channel is equal to  $1.4 \times 10^5$  cm/sec. The temperature of the spark channel in breakdown of rock salt specimens 1 cm thick ( $C = 2200$  pf,  $L = 5 \cdot 10^{-7}$  H) in breakdown in voltage pulses with an amplitude of 75 kv, was calculated on the basis of Wien's law, equal to 8000C. [Translation of abstract] 3 illustrations, 2 tables, and bibliography of 5 titles. [Toms Polytechnic Institute im. S. M. Kirov (Tomskiy politekhnich in-t)] A. Petrashko

SUB CODE: 20

Card 3/3 *287*

Obukhov, V. M. Applicability of test figures. Akad. Nauk  
Sov. Mat. Meh. 11, 485-488 (1947). (Russian.  
English summary)

This is a posthumously published fragment from a larger work. The author considers the following problem. Let  $X_i$  denote the elements of a set of  $m$  objects and let  $P(X_i)$  denote the number got by measuring a certain physical characteristic of  $X_i$  by a process  $P$ . Let  $S_n = (X_1, \dots, X_n)$  be a random sample of the  $X_i$  of size  $n$  (small in comparison with  $m$ ). Let  $P_1$  be a (possibly biased) process and  $P_2$  a standard process, regarded as accurate and unbiased, for measuring the same quantity. Let  $X_0$  be the "true mean" of the quantity measured by the  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  and put  $x_i = P_1(X_i)$ ,  $y_i = P_2(X_i)$ ,  $x_0 = m^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i$ ,  $\bar{x} = n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$ ,  $\bar{y} = n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$ . Three estimates of  $X_0$  are considered.  $q_1 = x_0 + \bar{y} - \bar{x}$ ;  $q_2 = \bar{y}$ ;  $q_3 = a + b\bar{x}$ , where  $y = a + bx$  is the regression line of the  $y$ 's on the  $x$ 's. It is argued that  $q_3$  has a smaller sample variance than either  $q_1$  or  $q_2$  and that, as between  $q_1$  and  $q_2$ ,  $q_1$  is to be preferred to  $q_2$  (or  $q_2$  to  $q_1$ ) if  $K = \sigma^2(q_1)/\sigma^2(q_2) = 1 + \lambda^2 - 2\lambda r_{xy} < 1$  ( $> 1$ ), where  $\lambda = \sigma_x/\sigma_y$  and  $r_{xy}$  is the correlation coefficient of  $x$  and  $y$ . No assumptions as to the distribution of the  $P(X_i)$  are stated. The English summary is unenlightening.

A. A. Brown (Cambridge, Mass.).

Source: Mathematical Reviews.

v. 9 no. 10

OBUKHOV, V.M.

Practice of a base mensuration laboratory. Izv.tekh. no.7:56 J1  
'62. (MIRA 15:6)  
(Gus' Khrustal'nyy—Testing laboratories)

ZHEBANOV, B.V.; OBUKHOV, V.M.

Automatic control of artesian wells. Prom.energ. 15 no.12:21-23  
D '60. (MIRA 13:12)  
(Pumping machinery, Electric) (Automatic control)

OBUKHOV, V.M.; GLADKOV, Yu.M.

Concerning the quality of plastic suspension TS-27 lamp  
receptacles. Prom. energ. 16 no.4:50 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Magnitogorskiy kalibrovochnyy zavod.  
(Electric lamps, Incandescent)

OBUKHOV, V.M., mashinist 1-go klassa elektrovoza, teplovoza i parovoza

It is necessary to standardize the designation of devices in the electric circuits of diesel locomotives. Elek. i tepl. tiaga 5 no.6:46 Je '61.  
(MIRA 14:10)

1. Depo Moskva-Sortirovochnaya.  
(Diesel locomotives)

OBUKHOV, V. M.

"The Movement of Harvests in European Russia in the Period from 1895 to 1915," Vliyaniye ...(unreadable), (The influence of Lack of Harvests on the National Economy of Russian), vol 1, 1927.

Obukhov V. M.

1A 10T11

USSR/Weather Forecasting  
Meteorological research

Apr 1945

"On the Problem of Spring-summer Weather Predictions," V. M. Obukhov, 6 pp

"Izv Ak Nauk Geograf i Geofiz" Vol IX, No 4

Short account of the results of extensive static investigations of the connection between the character of the spring-summer weather and the meteorological conditions of the spring, etc., according to data of the period 1883 - 1915.

10T11





Bcs

*glass*

1234. An installation for the automatic mixing of the batch. V. M. Oshchepkov (Sov.  
Kvant., 8, No. 10, 22, 1951). This installation is controlled by an electrical relay.  
(1 fig.)

OBUKHOV, V. M.

Journal of Applied Chemistry  
June 1954  
Industrial Inorganic Chemistry

① 2  
Automatic glass cutter. V. M. Obukhov (Sverdlovsk Kuznetsk.  
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